

THE SERVANT NO LONGER ASKS:

"How Many in the Family?"

"Do I Have to do the Washing?"

"What Days do I Get Out?"

These Hoary Questions Have Given Place to the Modern and Very Reasonable Query:

"Do You Have Electricity?"

With Electricity it is easy to get servants and easy to keep them—for the work is easy.

With Electricity the Mistress of the house can do her own work with comparative ease.

Electricity in the home is not a Luxury—It is a Modern Necessity.

Abbeville Water & Light Plant

TOO EXPENSIVE FOR FERTILIZER

It is beyond all reasoning or possible explanation how any intelligent man can advocate the use of cotton seed meal, or any other valuable feeding stuff, as a fertilizer direct to the soil.

But this is no more absurd or inexplicable than the idea which seems to prevail in certain official circles in Washington that the price of cotton seed meal should be fixed on its fertilizer value, or that the price should be made less than its relative feeding value in order that the farmers may have the use of cottonseed meal as a fertilizer.

When the stockmen of America put their buying and use of foods on a rational basis, as they are rapidly learning to do, cottonseed meal can never again be economically used as a source of nitrogen in commercial fertilizers. It has a feeding value and also a fertilizer value, and its feeding value will always be higher than its fertilizer value, for its feeding value can be obtained without destroying more than a comparatively small part of its fertilizer value.

According to the testimony of the cattle which have eaten cottonseed meal, and by the way cottonseed meal and silage make cheaper beef than any other ration in use, \$75 a ton for what is called 8 per cent meal, about 41 per cent of protein, is not higher considering its feed value, than corn at \$1.20 a bushel.

Moreover at present prices of plant foods, such a ton of cottonseed meal is worth around \$40 for fertilizer. If one-half of this is saved when the meal is fed, and three-fourths of its fertilizer value can be saved if the manure be carefully handled, we have at least a \$20 a ton, and often a \$30 a ton reason why cottonseed meal should not be used as a direct fertilizer. This being the case, it is about the limit of absurdity to try to force the price of cottonseed meal down to a level of its plant food or fertilizer value especially as it is most excellent cattle feed. There is a pressing need for its high protein content and it has been proved by the experiment stations that silage and cottonseed meal produce the cheapest beef.

problems to be worked out by those in charge of the prohibition enforcement campaign.

Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the enforcement campaign, already is giving this phase of the prohibition question his earnest consideration.

"The menace which these liquor cases outside the United States offer to law enforcement in this country, especially with the airplane as a vehicle for bringing it in, is very serious," says Mr. Cherrington.

Havana especially, he thinks, will be the mecca and the distribution point for those who would grow wealthy in catering to the alcoholic appetites of the people of this country after the prohibition amendment goes into effect, January 16.

"There also is a small island of the Bahama group," says Mr. Cherrington, "which promises to become known out of all proportion to its size and importance. It lies within 35 miles of the American shore and within an hour's ride by the fast steamers. Liquor dealers, driven out of business in this country, already are preparing to resume their business there. They also are investing heavily in bars and hotels in Cuba and other islands near the shores of the United States.

"Airplanes have advanced to that stage of perfection where they have become formidable implements of prohibition violation and the air smuggling would not be easy to detect."

The dry forces, concludes Mr. Cherrington, see the need of campaigns to make Cuba, the West Indies, Mexico and other neighboring territory dry, and campaigns in those places will be begun without delay, he says.

AN ATTRACTIVE COTTON EXHIBIT

An exhibit which attracted more attention perhaps than any other one among the agricultural displays at the State Fair was the cotton booth prepared by the Extension Service of the booth was "Beware of the Boll Weevil." Standard leading varieties of cotton grown in this state were shown on the actual stalk, some of the specimens being wilt-resistant, some not wilt-resistant, and some long staple. Besides this display of varieties there were exhibits showing variety tests, standard grades, varieties recommended for boll weevil conditions, demonstration of "run-out" cotton, cotton diseased with anthracnose, and cot-

ton injured by boll weevil.

A complete set of government standard grades of lint cotton showed the advantages of having an official grader to grade cotton before putting it on the market. Much interest was taken in this part of the exhibit because of the fact that the work of seven official graders in this state is already attracting wide notice.

Special interest centered in the exhibit of varieties recommended for boll weevil conditions in connection with the display of cotton damaged by the boll weevil in one of the counties of this state this year. This display showed specimen stalks from the 1918 crop yielding 1799 pounds per acre side by side with the 1919 crop on the same land injured by boll weevils, and yielding only 183 pounds per acre. The varieties recommended to help reduce this damage because of the qualities of early fruiting and early maturing were shown to be Cleveland and Cook for land not infested with wilt; Dixie Triumph, Dixie and Covington Toole for wilt land; and Webber 49 and Webber 82 for long staple variety.

Specimen stalks of "run out" cotton showing the necessity of seed selection made an interesting and instructive exhibit; and related to that was the exhibit showing the dangers of the mixing of varieties at the gins and the importance of keeping cotton seed from gin mixing.

Much attention was attracted also to the specimens of cotton injured by anthracnose, a disease which causes a loss of \$1,000,000 a year to South Carolina farmers. Those in charge of the booth were kept busy day after day answering questions and giving information about how to fight these diseases as well as about the various other phases of the work which the exhibit was made to show.

THE AGENT WHO WAS FOUND WAITING

In a talk to the soldiers at the Walter Reed hospital in Washington, Colonel R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, outlined the many methods by which soldiers and sailors insurance policies with the Government, have been broadened and strengthened, and brought more around to the methods which furnish every kind of insurance and protection that is desired by a person taking out a policy.

After describing the bettered conditions affecting this fine piece of work in behalf of the boys who answered the call, the Director said that insurance officials and the men in the insurance profession, had been among the most loyal of all supporters of the Government in war risk matters. There are, however, some agents who have urged men to drop their Government insurance and take out insurance in private concerns. "I feel confident," commented the Director, "that in such cases where ex-service men have been advised in such a way as to allow them to lose their Government insurance, that there will be at least one man in the world whom the ex-service men will utterly despise, and distrust, and that will be the unscrupulous agent who in time of test was found wanting."

Killing of Meadow Larks to Be Permitted in South Carolina

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order permitting the killing of meadow larks in South Carolina by persons owning or leasing farm land on which sprouting corn and oats are being grown, and also by members of such person's family, and by his bona fide employees. Under the order meadow larks may be killed by shooting from half an hour before sunrise to sunset from November 1, 1919, to April 30, 1920, inclusive, in fields of sprouting corn and sprouting oats when the birds are committing or about to commit, serious injury to these sprouting grains. The order contains a restriction prohibiting the killing of the birds from artificial or natural blinds. Furthermore, it does not permit any of the birds killed to be wantonly wasted or destroyed, sold, or offered for sale, or shipped, transported, or carried in any manner except that they may be carried by the person killing them to the residence on the lands of the owners or lessees, there to be used for food purposes by the persons authorized to kill them. Meadow larks killed within the period above mentioned may be possessed not longer than May 10, 1920.

MOONSHINE AIRPLANE IS NEXT NUT TO CRACK

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 4.—How to combat successfully the efforts of the whiskey runners who resort to the use of airplanes in bringing liquor into this country, is one of the

B. T. COCHRAN & CO.

For Men and Boys

Some suitable presents for Christmas:—Bicycles, Velocipedes, Wagons, Guns, Air Rifles, Pocket Knives and Razors.

DRY GOODS

Just received a full stock of Gingham, Percales and Bleaching Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, work and dress; and Shoes for Men, Women and Boys. See our stock before buying.

Christmas Fruits

Coming in now, a full line of Apples, Oranges, Raisins, Etc., for Christmas times.

GROCERIES

We carry at all times, a full and complete stock of heavy and fancy groceries.

Come to see us.

B. T. COCHRAN & CO.



FOR THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS

Start a savings account for them and present them with the pass book as a Christmas Gift.

There can be no better gift than a start on the road to thrift with a bank account and a word of encouragement to save.

Do it today.

PLANTERS BANK.

THE PROGRESSIVE BANK.

ABBEVILLE,

SOUTH CAROLINA